a reflective electrode positioned opposite said transmissive electrode; and

a liquid crystal material between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode,

wherein at least one of said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode includes a ~~conducting~~ diamond-like amorphous carbon layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said diamond-like ~~conducting~~ amorphous carbon layer provides a level of conductivity corresponding to ~~has~~ a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm, and

wherein said amorphous carbon layer comprises one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO_2, Si_3N_4 and TiO_2.

11. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said amorphous carbon layer has a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

12. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, further comprising one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous carbon layer and said liquid crystal material.

13. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein a voltage between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.

14. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said amorphous carbon layer comprises a passivation layer.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

forming a first-type electrode;

forming a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode;

forming a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode; and

forming ~~a conducting~~ an amorphous carbon-containing layer on at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said ~~conducting~~ amorphous carbon-containing layer is formed to provide a level of conductivity corresponding to ~~have~~ a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm.

16. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein said forming of said first-type electrode comprises forming a transmissive-type electrode and said forming of said second-type electrode comprises forming a reflective-type electrode.

17. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

forming a first-type electrode;

forming a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode;

forming a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode; and

forming ~~a conducting~~ an amorphous carbon-containing layer on at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said ~~conducting~~ amorphous carbon-containing layer is formed to provide a level of conductivity corresponding to ~~have~~ a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm, and

wherein said forming of said amorphous carbon-containing layer comprises forming one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO_2, $Si_3N_4$and TiO_2 layer.

18. (Currently Amended) The method in claim 15, wherein method includes forming said amorphous carbon-containing layer to have a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

19. (Currently Amended) The method in claim 15, further comprising forming one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous carbon-containing layer and said liquid crystal material.

20. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein a voltage between said first-type electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.